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Rome, July 15. N. S.

PRince *Borgheſe*, Ambaſſador from the King of *Spain*, made his Publick Entry into this City on *Sunday* the 9th Inſtant. A *French* Gentleman paſſed by here the 12th in his way to *Naples*, being diſpatched thither from *Toulon*, with an Account, That the Count *de Toulouſe*, Great Admiral of *France*, was ſailed from thence for *Naples*, with 12 Men of War, and 4 Bomb-Ketches.

Genoua, July 15. Six *French* Gallies came hither the 11th Inſtant from *Marſeilles*, under the Command of Monſieur *d'Auſreville*.

From the Imperial Camp at Montanara, *July* 16. The 11th Inſtant, we had an Account, That the Duke of *Vendoſme* was marched with the beſt part of his Army towards the *Cremoneſe*, leaving the reſt, conſiſting of about 16000 *French*, and moſt of the *Spaniſh* Forces, in their Intrenchments, under the Command of the Prince of *Vaudemont* Governor of *Milan*. The 12th, Prince *Eugene* went to *Borgoforte*, and ordered new Intrenchments to be caſt up there, fit to contain 5 or 6000 Men, and a Regiment of Foot was ſent from the Camp thither. We heard that Count *Teſſe* was gone to the Army from *Mantua*, leaving the Garriſon of that Place under the Command of Monſieur *Zurlauben*. We had Advice, That the Duke of *Anjou* was to go as yeſterday from *Cremona*, it being uncertain whither he deſigned for *Sabionetta* or *Caſal-Maggiore*. The 13th, a Regiment of Foot, and 2 of Cuiraſſiers were ſent towards *Berſello*, to obſerve the Enemy's Motions. A Party of Huſſars brought in 30 Horſes they had taken from the Enemy, having killed as many of their Men. We had Advice, That Monſieur *Precontal* was advanced with a Body of *French* Forces to *St. Antonio*. The 14th, we had an Account, That the Forces which lately went from the Enemy's Camp had taken their March towards *Cremona*, and this day they ſent ſeveral Battalions more towards that Place. Count *Trautſmandorf* ſent an Account, That the Enemy in *Mantua* were caſting up ſome new Works near the Gate *Cereſa*. The 15th, Prince *Eugene* went to view *Berſello*, and gave ſeveral Orders for making better Proviſion for the Defence of that Place. The 16th, General *Solari* ſent Advice from *Berſello*, that he was informed ſeveral thouſands of the Enemy, both Horſe and Foot, had paſſed the *Po* at *Cremona*, upon which Prince *Eugene* ordered General *Viſconti*, who was poſted near the *Lenza*, to march towards the Enemy, in order to get a certain Account of their Motions, and he is not yet returned.

Vienna, July 22. The Regiment of Huſſars of *Forgatſch* was reviewed this week by the Arch Duke *Charles* as they were marching by this Place to the Army before *Landau*; It conſiſts of 1000 Men, which are all extraordinary well mounted, armed, and accoutred. Letters from *Italy* ſay, Prince *Eugene* has ſo well fortified *Berſello*, that the *French* ſeem to have given over their Deſign of attacking it, but that Prince *Eugene* has not abandoned his ot bombarding *Mantua*. It is diſcourſed here, that a Treaty of Marriage is on foot between the Emperor's Second Daughter and the Duke of *Mecklemburgh Schwerin*. It is ſaid, Count *Schlick* will be made Vice-Preſident of the Council of War.

Francfort, July 30. A great number of Bombs, and a good quantity of other Ammunition was ſent from hence two days ago to the Imperial Camp before *Landau*, where, according to our laſt Advices, there is great plenty of Proviſions, and of every thing that may be neceſſary for carrying on that Siege; The Trenches are advanced to the Glacis of the Counterſcarp, and ſeveral new Batteries both of Cannon and Mortars are raiſing, and all Preparations making for ſtorming the Counterſcarp. The Regiments of the Dukes of *Wolfenbuttel*'s Forces, which lately came into the Neighbourhood of this Place, will continue their March in a day or two to the Imperial Camp. The *French* Army commanded by Marſhal *Catinat* is encamped near *Strasburgh*.

Cologne, Auguſt 1. The Count *de Tallard* came the 23d paſt with the Body of *French* Forces under his Command, being about 8000 ſtrong, near to *Berchem*, about 4 Leagues from hence, and went with a good Guard to *Bon*, to wait upon the Elector of *Cologne*; It is ſaid his Buſineſs was to perſwade the Elector to go from thence to *Liege*, and to leave *Bon* entirely in the hands of the *French*, but that the Elector excuſed himſelf, ſo that the Count *de Tallard* returned the next day to his Forces, and marched with them to *Erkelens*, in order to rejoin the Duke of *Burgundy*'s Army, which he did, having firſt ſent part of his Detachment to reinforce the Gariſon of *Rhinberg*. There are at preſent 4 Regiments of Horſe, 2 of Dragoons, and 1 of Foot encamped at *Mulheim*, which will ſhortly be joined by 6 Regiments of Foot that are encamped near *Keyſerſwaert*, being ordered to remain there till an end is made of demoliſhing the Fortifications of that Place. The Biſhop of *Raab* is gone from hence to *Duſſeldorp*, to confer with the Elector Palatine, who we hear deſigns ſhortly to go to the Army before *Landau*, to make a Viſit to the King of the *Romans*.

Hamburgh, Auguſt 1. Letters from *Cracow* of the 22d paſt ſay, the Loſs which the King of *Poland*'s Army ſuſtained in their late Engagement with the *Swedes* is not ſo conſiderable as was at firſt reported, and that they had made their Retreat towards *Cracow*, near which Place that King had poſted them along the River *Weyſſel*. We have the like Account from *Dreſden*, which was brought thither by an Expreſs from *Cracow*. They write from *Breſlaw*, that Advice was come there that the King of *Sweden*, after this Action was over, continued his March towards *Cracow*, and ſent Orders to the *Swediſh* Forces from *Pomeren*, which were on their March to join him, that they ſhould endeavour to intercept the 8000 *Saxons* that are marching through *Sileſia* to join the King of *Poland*.

From the Camp of the Allies at Petit-Brugel, *Aug.* 3. The 30th of the laſt Month our Army marched from *Geldorp*, and encamped with the Right at *Grevenbroeck*, and the Left at *Leyndeſhit*. Upon our coming to this Camp at night we found a *French* Garriſon in the Caſtle of *Grevenbroeck*, which is ſituated in a Moraſs, and fenced with a double Ditch and good Paliſadoes; They were immediately ſummoned to ſurrender, but upon their Refuſal, 6 Pieces of Cannon were brought down againſt them the next morning about 8 a Clock, and after ſome firing, about 9 they beat a Parley, and would have marched out with Bag and Bagage to *Ruremond*, but that being abſolutely refuſed, they ſurrendred at Diſcretion, and marched out before 10, to the number of 82, all Swiſs, of whom but 28 deſired to be exchanged, and returned to their Regiments, the reſt having taken Service with us. We had, in taking this Caſtle, a Lieutenant-Colonel and a few Soldiers wounded, and about 12 killed. The 31ſt, the Army marched to *St. Hubert's Lill*, and was joined in the evening by Major-General *Heukelom*, with 9 Batallions and 6 Squadrons of the Forces we had left at *Nimeghen*. The ſame night we had notice, That the *French* Army was marching very near our Camp, inſomuch that they were within hearing of our Out-Guards, whereupon by break of day the Army was put in Order of Battle, and Count *Tilly*, a Lieutenant-General, was ſent out with 4000 Horſe to obſerve the Enemy, who brought an Account, That they were between *Peer* and *Bree*, towards the *Demer*, and that their Troops which came ſo near our Camp were only ſome Bodies of Horſe that were detached to cover their March. Yeſterday our Army advanced and encamped with the Right at *Petit-Brugel* and the Left at *St. Hubert's Lill*; from whence we ſent out ſeveral other Detachments to obſerve the Enemy, ſome of which fell in with their Rear, and brought off ſeveral Wagons laden with Wine, Brandy, and other Proviſions, with a Commiſſary and divers Priſoners more. The *French* decamped in the night without Beat of Drum, and continued their March to

Haſſelt,